Mr. Husten's motion was lost. Mr. HARLIN moved to take up the lassace

Mr. Davis reported a joint resolution ar endhir Davis reported a set, the time for complete with a set for the regulation of steamboats in ones where is spector shall think such extension just and expenses. Also in cases where the metallic life posts, reset. Also in cases where the metallic life-books, reared by the act, cannot be obtained, the inspectors are
alread to accept other life-books as substitutes; and inease of steamboats poing on excursions of less than
ery miles, the less cours may authorize the dispensing
it for requisite—more of his-preservers, when it can
done with the local beautiful of the manufacre of life-breezers is to be appointed as Inspector.

We Press and the houselful of this less had

me of life-present resists to be appointed as Inspector.

Mr. Rues and the benefits of this law had acady been manfested. This time last year accounts of accidents had been received by which 500 scale not construct this year. This greatifying result was produced by the care and attention accessary for a compliance on this law. The life-boats required by the law could sobtained, if steamboat owners desired to do so.

Mr. Hamlin considered there was no difficility to complying with the law, if owners thought.

edty in complying with the law, if owners thought Mr. PEARCE thought the time ought to be

Mr. Davis said the steamboat owners desired to have it postponed till next year, that they might next their efforts for its repeal.

Mr. BORLAND said the question was one be-Mr. BORLAND said the lives of men, women and preen the preservation of the lives of men, women and children, and the cupidity, avarice and recklessness of cosmbout owners. He thought there were quite a parameters owners. He thought there were quite a gamber of serious accidents occurring on these excur-sen beats, and the suspension of the law as referred to mem would be objected to.

Mr. Davis explained the bill, and was willing

estend the time to July.
Mr. Pranck moved to strike out June, and

The debate was continued, embracing the

of the original bill and Francis's Life Boats, The question was taken on striking out June erting October and was rejected-Year 14; Mr. Bornand moved to strike out the pro-

raion allowing steamboats cogaged on excursion trips a dispense with the requisite number of life preservers and registry of passengers, and it was agreed to —Yeas g. Nays not counted. Mr. JAMES moved to strike out the resolu-

in Janus invect to strike out the resolu-tion about life boats and insert that steamboats should be provided with the best life boats. Lost. The Resolution then passed, as follows: Beit Resolved, &c., That it shall be the day of the In-peters of Steamers to exercise the powers conferred upon tion by a joint resolution of Congress, approved the 7th or of January, 1835, subject to all the restrictions and estations therein containing, provided that the time granted imitations therein contained, provided that the time grad asphicants shall in no case extend beyond the lat day

That the Inspectors may approve of boilers and per made subsequent to the passage of the act ap-Sec. 2 That the Inspectors may approve of beliefs and team pipes made subsequent to the passage of the act appeared the Ed day of August, 189, entities an Act to Armender Act entitled an Act to Provide for the Better Security of the Laves of Passengers on Board of Vessels Propelled in Whole or in Part by Steam, and for Other Perposes, if the game he not made with stamped from, provided it shall appear that stamped from could not be reasonably procured. Sec. 3. That the said Inspector shall hereafter be authorized and empowered, upon satisfactory proof that the award of overers of a steamer are mable to obtain reasonable two upon reasonable terms, a metallic life-boat as required by said act; or that such a least is unsuited to the awaysation which a steamer are employed, to accept in such case a shallfulle or substitutes for such metallic life-boat, provided

Anumber of reports were made: among them

me by Mr. Unnerwood on the memorials praying the similarity of arbitration for war in cases of national hietreaties with foreign powers, a clause be inserted to

Mr. Mason said, as one of the minority of the Committee, he dissented from the resolutions and the The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill

The amendment of Mr. Weller, pending

be adjournment yesterday, was agreed to.

Mr. Sewand moved to amend the bill by proring that for so far as any part of the road may be constructed within the limits of any State beyond the Massisippi, the Postmaster General shall contract with and State for the transportation of the mail over such part of the road, at a rate not exceeding \$600 per mile or ansum, for fifty years. He urgestly pressed the assage of the bill, for which he was prepared to vote in my shape its friends might place it.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the bill be laid on the table. Lost; yeas 21; mays 30.

A general debate ensued as to the fact whether the bill was dead or not—whether it was killed by the amendment restricting the money to the Territories—whether that amendment was or was not in accordance with the principles of the Democratic math. As we with the principles of the Democratic party, &c.
Mr. Gwis supported the amendment. If it
was adopted he had some hope of the bill.
Mr. Kusk supported the amendment, but

all thought the bill was dead, and had been so since saurdsy night. This was the age of spirits; it was not the bill, but its spirit, which was occupying the time of the Senate, and which had come back to create a rapping and knocking in the Senate.

The debate was continued till 4 o'clock,

Mr. BADGER said there could be no doubt of as death of the bill, and he thought the least the Senate could do in boner of its memory was to adopt the same proceedings always adopted when the death of a Member of Congress was announced—to now adjourn. Mr. Docor's demanded the Yeas and Nays iring to reply to the unfounded misrepresentations of bill as it now stood.

The question was taken, and the Senate, by 30 to Nays 15, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House agreed to the resolution providing

ading the maps accompanying the report of the statement of the Coast Surveys, and those which many the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is subject of British North American Colonies. The House resumed the consideration of the establishing reciprocal free trade with the British

Mr. FULLER, (Maine) resumed his remarks MY FULLER, (Maine) resulting his relatives been aformer day, asying the friends of the bull argue can the ground it will promote the manufacturing and allread interests. It is to operate on the trade between be United States and the British Provinces, which mounted last year to \$18,000,000. He did not deny lat the British free trade project will operate favorably at the manufacturing interest, the cities and railroads. As the other hand, it is self-evident it will operate fa-minate to the interest which he more immediately It is for Congress to determine whe will warrant the sacrifice, and who is to be the He then referred to the provisions of the bill understion, and the question which they were

designed to adjust.

The difficulties on the fishing coast, he had learned, the set on foot for the purpose of amoying the United Sates, and compelling us to go into reciprocity. He was a desirons of seitling these questions as the Pravinces before the tract on the basis proposed. He designed to submit a amendment, which will give them a fair equivalent. Be islacites are valuable, but what are is-sh worth with the control of the provinces that the control of the provinces in the provinces with here a market for sts market? The Provinces and here a market for be greater amount of their fish, but do not propose a poper equivalent. The bill he condemned was called for reciprocity, but it was not—the advantages, four be being on the side of the Provinces. All we ask, all is to harmonize our interests, and treat us all

Mr. SARINE offered a substitute for the bill Mr. Sarink offered a substitute for the bill der consideration, and to regulate the taking curing the selling of fish, and the cul obtained therefrom, between the inhabitants of the United States and inhabitants of the British Possessions of Canada, her British Possessions and the dependencies of said possession. He said there could be no measure of recreety matured during the few days remaining of the Positi Congress, and that he was destrous at least of Mching up the fishery difficulty until the new administration could have time to act upon the whole subject.

Mr. Tuck asked gentlemen not to vote Mr. Tuck asked gentlemen not to vote

Saist the bill until they had attentively examined it. In first authority in relation to reciprocity came from the K Polk, late President of the United States. The wood authority is James Buchanan, who recommends the matter with respect to the Canadas. It has been d authority is James Buchanan, who recommend-matter with respect to the Canadas. It has been whe matter with respect to the Canadas. It has been been belief by the anthority of previous Congresses, and he cames here doubly fortified. We have an opportant of accepting the terms generously offered by faul in tain and her Colonies upon the surject, and of saling the difficulties arising out of the lathery question. Unless this shall now be adjusted, he feared there tail be danger of blood-shed on the fishing coasts next samer. He would meet the question on broad national statement of the colonies of the danger of the colonies as was sought by the sala, and not on sectional grounds as was sought by the timer. He would meet the questions as was sought by the sail, and not on sectional grounds as was sought by the sail, and not on sectional grounds as was sought by the sail, and not on section the proposition was for the purpose of defeating, not may proposition was for the bill under consideration.

Sating the passage of the bill under consideration.

The morning hour expired. The SPEAKER laid before the House a comand SPEAKER faild before the Holise a com-missation from Commedore Jones, in which the Commedore says that viruperous and elanderous im-positions have been made by certain persons, not only what his official conduct, but he was charged with what his official conduct, but he was charged with leng concerned in fraudulent transactions, and all this whost having an opportunity to be contronted with the conserve. A few witnesses from California, he sug-laceusers. A few witnesses from California, he sugbe expose the malignity of the combination to injure by the asked that the pepers be referred to the Com-sittee on Naval Affairs, and that they will take testi-bary on eath, and allow him to appear before the Com-

Mr. Bocock moved the communication be sterred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and printed. Mr. STANLY said this charge had some conmetrics with the McCormack claim, a bill having been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, by which Lieut McCormack, who was sent out to California in Secretary Meson's time with a steam saw mill, obtained \$23,000. Having examined the claim, he (Stankard and Stankard Stanka cas satisfied it was an improper one. He moved so much of the papers in posses ion of the Com-ee of Naval Affairs as relate to the McCormack claim

Skewise printed. To this there was no objection. Mr. STNATON, Tenn. said he had looked over the papers, and was not satisfied that the gentlemen from North Carolina is right Mr. Bocock remarked the appropriation in the bill was based on the award of two gentleman, one appointed by Government and the other by the individual concerned whose character is unimpeached, and he

Commodore Jones' communication was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed, together with the testimony in the McCor

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Indian Appro-

Mr. Johnson (Ark.) offered an amendment to pay the Creek Nation of Indians at the rate of 20 cents per seve for 8.849,000 seres of land which was taken from them and for which no compensation was ever rendered, the amount asked for being \$1.769,000. He earnestly contended that this sum is due to the Creeka, having originated during the late war with Great Britain

Gibbings occupied the floor in replying to a letter sent into his District last fall by Elisha Whit-tlesey, Controller of the Treasury, charging him with having overcharged mileage. He did this not to vindi-cate himself, but to disabnse his constituents.

te nimeelf, but to disabuse his constituents.

Mr. Firch offered an amendment to that of fr. Johnson, appropriating over \$66,000 in full payment to the Shawners for the 100,000 acres of land we ob-sized from them. He explained the proposition.

o the pending subject, when the Indian Appropriation ill was informally laid aside, and the Senate amend-West Point Academy bill were acted on. Some of them were disagreed to, including that appro-pristing \$12,000 for a Riding School. The Committee

Their action on the West Point amendments was concurred in, and the House adjourned.

Next Speakership-Office-Seekers-The Cab inet.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

Washington City, Monday, Feb. 21, 1853. Speaker Boyd has unwittingly raised up an opponent to his claims to the Speakership of the next Congress, by calling Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, to pre-side over the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union during the past week, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill being under consideration. When that measure is up the first order of Parliamentary abilities is requisite in the Chairman; and as Mr. Orr had hardly ever before been in the chair, it was taken for granted that he would make a dead failure. Much to the surprise of all, however, he carried the bill through the three days' sittings devoted to it, with a skill which has gained him great credit indeed. I have heard many members already advocating his election to the next Speakership. It is certain that no other democratic member of the present Congress can be called his rival in qualifications for the post. This is now the received opinion here. However, qualifications will have little to do with the solution of the problem of success in the election; and this being the case, it is fortunate for Mr. Orr if his ambition runs in that way, that, though not long since pronounced by some almost a disunionist, his record upon practical questions has been such as to give him great strength Thus, he, almost alone of democratic members from the older Southern States, has been an unvarying friend of the policy of donating public lands in aid of the construction of railroads. He is also a rigid economist in voting on questions of expenditure, without joining the squad who make it a rule to vote Nay on such propositions as often as possible. As it is certain that there will be few southern Democrats in the next Congressvery few-who were not identified with the late South ern Rights organization, the South in caucus will present well nigh an upbroken front for him. So, it is probable that he will get the not ination on the first

Mr. Linn lloyd has as small chance of a reflection as Mr. John W. Forney himself, who is notoriously as lead as a barrelled mackerel, so far as the Clerkship of the next House is concerned. Boyd's selection of the Standing Committees gave undying offert, and the result of that shuffling of the cards has by means served to lessen the feeling against him, thus generated. That is, his Chairmen have generally proved to have been inappropriately chosen, and, as a consequence, they have in nearly every instance failed to command the confidence of the House. The result of which is the remarkably small amount of real public business, transacted by the present Congress.

Dr. Olds, of Ohio, is also ambitious to be the next Speaker. He will be the chief competitor of Mr. Orr the nomination, or the signs are deceptive; being personally popular with the members, and possessing considerable attainments as a parliamentarian. While he has readiness in the chair, however, he lacks force ence-which is absolutely necessary in such a sition. The smallest (in person) member of the body assesses this qualification to a more remarkable de gree than any other. I mean Mr. Stephens, of Ga.

I am greatly amused at the faces now congregating in Washington from a distance. They are or the most part those I have seen here whenever a new Democratic administration was about to be insugurated, from Jackson's time to the present. They are those of veteran Democratic office-holders and office-scekers, of course. A sight of them is almost sufficient generate in the mind of one not up to snuff, the impression that to be of their class is a certain insurance against death, if not against the approach of old age Thomas P. Moore, of Ky., is of course on the ground among them; for he has not falled to attend on each occurring similar occasion since 1828. The old gentleman holds his own so well that he looks as though sale enough to count reasonably on holding a capital office under three or four future Democratic adminis

Gen. Pierce will be very little troubled with personal applications for office, it being understood that to sanoy him after that fashion will surely result in disappointment. He has caused this impression to be le here through many friends.

I believe I can now positively name to you every member of the new Cabinet, viz: Hunter, Marcy, Dobbin, Davis of Miss., Guthrie, McClelland, and Campoeil of Va. This cast is exceedingly well recrived here as a whole, all the Democratic members being satistied with the abilities, character and party rellability of all of them. The professed Union-savers are the only growlers; but as they merely growl over their personal disappointments, it is taken for granted that they are easily to be reconciled in the approaching

Messrs. Marcy, Dobbin, Guthrie and Me-MONTMORENCE.

BINTHDAY BALL.-The Ball given at the Metropolitan Hotel last night, by the guests of that establishment, was one of the most enjoyable and reckeroke affairs of the season. The number of tickets was limited, so as to prevent the possibility of so great a crowd ded one another at the last ball. About three hundred persons were present last night, and among them were many of the leaders of fashion in

It is not our fashion to give long lists of mysterious initials, or we might set curiosity agog and put invention to the rack to guess out the rare beauties who might be designated. We may, however, notice that Madame Alboni was present, magnificently dressed and flashing in diamonds; and on the other side Lieutenant-Gov. Sandford E. Church also figured in the saloon. The bend of the U.S. ship North Carolins, furnished the music, in excellent style. The company assembled from 8 till 10 o'clock, and spent two hours before supper in the dance. The ball-room for the occasion was the great dining-room, which was appropriately decorated, in memory of Washington. Among the conspicnous features was a revolutionary flag from the battle-

field of Trenton. At 12 o'clock the company were entertained with a cocious and excellently selected supper, wherein all that could be gathered to please the palate was found. The supper was in negligee, informal, and all the more pleasant for that. At 1 o'clock the gay company re turned to the ball room, and resumed the dance with bearty zest, but how long they remained and what transpired, is more than we can say, as the exigencies of the press demanded this notice at the early hour of 2 A. M. But everybody seemed to enjoy themselves

with perfect abendon, and the whole affair was one which will reflect much credit upon the managers and the hosts of the magnificent hotel in which it was given.

"SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY," by WILLIAM GOODELL. (12mo. pp. 604. William Harned.) This is an important contribution to the history of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country. It contains the essential matter of a great mass of documents relating to the subject, that have been collected with indefat gable difference and sifted with a rase discrimination and tact. Among the topics, which are treated in the volume, we find the Abolition of Slavery in England, the suppression of the African Slave Trade, the Position of the American Churches, the Action of the Federal Government, and the different Anti-Slavery Societies. A work of this kind can make no claim to the character of an interesting parrative, but as a copious depository of facts, it furnishes invaluable materials for future history.

"LAROR AND LOVE" is the title of an original religious story, intended to illustrate the workings of domestic missions in England. It breathes the spirit of progress and hope. (12mo. pp. 132. Ticknor, Reed & Fields)

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

The Character and Influence of the Angle-

BY REV. THEODORE PARKER. The Tabernacle was crowded to overflowing last evening to hear the Twelfth Lecture of the People's Course, which was delivered by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston. The subject of his discourse was, The Anglo-Saxons; Their Origin, Character, and Influence," Being introduced to the audience at eight o'clock, the lecturer proceeded, without manuscript or notes, to speak as follows:

LABRES AND GENTLEMEN: Mankind is one. There is one genus Man; one species Man; one variety Manall the same. But, for convenience sake, men-philosophical men-have distributed mankind into various races, making five-namely-to begin, as we commonly suppose, at the bottom scale: The African, or black the American, or red race; the Malay and the Mongolian, or yellow race, not very com-monly discriminated from one another; and, the Caucasian, or white race. these agree in their fundamental characteristics. and make up Mankind. They differ from one another in various special characteristics, and so are distributed into these five races. Thus, Humanity is one, as my hand; and yet, diverse, as these five fingers. There are those who maintain that these five distinct races came into existence by the creative hand of God in the order which I have named, namely-that the African is the oldest, the American next ; then comes the Malay and the Mongolian; and last of all, the Caucasian,-There are those who fancy that they find in the geological structure of the earth proofs of this same thing. They find, or fancy that they find, that Africa is the oldest continent. America next: then come the Islands of the South Sea, the Islands of Asia, and the continent of Europe. I cannot think that this a philosophical indement-only a philosophical guess. There are not facts of science enough to warrant the geological conclusion; nor of history enough the ethnographic judg-

ment. I set it down as a guess of judement. So much for mankind in general, and these five several races into which humanity has been distributed, To appreciate the character of any one family of men, it is pecessary to know Hamanity first; and then the characteristics of the special races to which the particular family belongs. But, in appreciating the character of any one of these races, you must judge k by its center, and not by its circumference; for in the cen ter the Caucasian differs widely from the Malay or Mongolian; but when you come to the circumference this difference is not so marked. Nature gives individunis, not classes; and men make classes out of individuals for convenience sake. This is true also in the classification of men. Now, I shall omit for the future the African the American, the Malay and the Mongolian, and speak only of the Caucasian race of men.

The Caucasian differs from the others in this respect e has the humane qualities—the qualities of manhood in an eminent decree. He has the instinct of Progress to a greater extent than any other race of men; he is vigorous in pressing more than the others, and intel lectual more than the other races; more warlike than they, because be fights with his head as well as his hand; and after all, it is intellect that conquers, not The Caucasian has often been master to the other races-never been stare. He has sometimes carried his religion to other races of mon-never taken their's for himself. In history, all religions are Caueaslau—the Hebrew, Classic, Greek, Mohammedan and Christian. It is rare that any one race of men adopts the form of religion of another. Buddhism be gan with Buddha, some five centuries before Christ, and spread, in three or four centuries, from India to China, Ceylon, and the empire of Japan; and, out of ions have accepted of this religion. On the other side, say the Caucasian does not accept his religion from the other races, whom he receives inferior to himself. All the great forms of limited government are Caucacian. Republics, Democracies, Aristocracies, Limited -these are all of the Canossian origin. China and Turkey are both governed by Despotism, ited by the polgnard. The Empire of China is limited by the same fear. And all the great sciences are of Caucasian origin; all the great inventions which dignify civilization at this day comes from the same stock. The Literature is of the same origin; and all the great omance also. The Hebrew, Hindgo, Persian, Arabian, Greek, Roman, Spanish, Italian and French languages; and almost all the great men who have been distin guished for the high characteristics of humanity. One coption there is to this, and a very eminent one. I refer to the Chinese philosopher Confuclus. The great leaders in religion are Caucasian. Moses, Zoroaster, Buddha, Pythagoras, and Jesus of Nazareth, and Martin Luther-these are all Caucasians. This Cauca sian family has spread far and wide. Its origin seems to have been somewhere on the islands of Asia. Thus t spread South, and formed the two great franian and Aren families, from which have come the flindow, the Persians, and all other collaterals of the other stem. To the Caucasian race belongs the Arabian, Hindoo Syrian, the Hebrew, the Euvotian, and most all the inhobitants of Europe, and the descendants, of course, of the Europeans. These are divided into various families. Let me mention the order of their historic origin, and their geographical spread; and let me giv you, in a word, a condenced map of the nationalitis of

The earliest Caucassian family that I find extending West in Europe is the Ibern Base. Next we find in South of Europe a race we will call the Pelasgie. In this term I will include the primitive inhabitants of Greece, and Italy, and the Austrians and Umbrians, Then third the classics include the ancient Greeks and Romans. These occupied the South of Europe Then there are great Celtic family, occupying the North of Europe five or six centuries before Christ and, fifth, was the Toutonic family, who occupied the center of Europe, and were pressing Westward some four or avecenturies before Christ. Then another race is the great Slavonic family. The modern Russians are their representatives. These are the great Caucassisa families that occupy the greater portion of Europe to this day. Two families of the Mongolian race have also penetrated into Europe. One is the Hungarian, who came into the country on horseback. in the Ninth Century. The Laplanders, in the North of of Europe, are of that same family. The Maygar is also of the same stock. Then there are the Turks, who have penetrated into Europe, and still hold possession

This is a condensed ethnographic map of the nationalities of Europe. Among these families is the Te-That is an exceedingly powerful race of men, is divided into three great stems-the Gothle, Germanic and Scandanavian stems.

The lecturer here spoke at considerable length of the general characteristics of the Teutonic family, remarking that they had an intense love of individual bherty; and they possessed a strong sociality of na ture-a tendency to groupe mentogether. They never readily ascented to despotism. They have also been aggressive and exterminatory. As a race, they ever made war against alliances. For example, the first appearance of the Teutonic family in history, they are engaged fighting with the Celts and the Sclave popula tion | The lecturer next poke of the Scandinaviana

that in the ninth and tenth conturies they were the fillibusters of Europe; they were born such. They settled Iceland-went over to New-England; and, according to some antiquarians, they built the tower at

The Romans conquered the Celts, and taught them the Roman art of War; but as the Goths pressed on the Romans, and the latter finding it difficult to defend themselves, invited the Anglo and Saxon races to join them. Afterward, in the Seventh and Eighth Centuries, came the Danes, which gave us the Danio-Anglo-Saxons. I mentioned the Normans as Fillibusters, in having invaded Normandy, burnt the houses, butchered the monand carried off the women as wives or concubines. In the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries they also came to England and found the Danio-Anglo Saxons, whom they fought and conquered at the battle of Hastings; so that subsequently we have the Norman, Danio, Anglo-Saxons, comprising four characters, and who made up our Anglo-Saxon race. That is their origin. They pertake of the character of the Tuctones family, in general; and let me here say that the Teutonics for four centuries past have been the most powerful family in Europe. In fact, no new art, no new science or invention, emanated from any other source, while the Celtic family seems almost in a state of decay. The Teutonic people were evidently pressing upon them. The Celtic population in France took a new start, and mingled their blood with the Romans and out of which race we have modern France; and as you have seen, with what astonishing rapidity a Republic was established from a monarchy, and then through the influence of a single man who about four years ago made his appearance among them with a pecket full of debts, a bad reputation, strike down the power of Louis Philip, red Republicanism and Socialism, and establish by a coup d'our the most absolute form of monarchy; but France, I am convinced, is also in a period of decay. As I have before remarked, for the last three or four hundred years the Tentonic family has predominated. To them the world is indebted for all the great inventions, gunpowder, steam, electricity, and other important discoveries. All new religious are of Teutonic origin. Protestantism is Teutonic as Catholicism is classical and Protestantism possesses merits which Catholicism does not, which I am sorry for. On the other hand Catholicism has its merits which Protestantism has not got, and I am also sorry for that. Luther, Swedenbourgh, Wesley, Fox, and others, were of the Teutonic family. Most of the new sciences, and improvements in Theology might be mentioned inconnection with this point. The Sclavic family has not been civilized long enough to set forth any of their peculiar traits. As regards the Angle Saxons, they possess four points of character intense love of law and order. Indeed the Anglo-Saxone may be esteemed the most duty and law abiding people in the world. When the Celtic man will in irit of revenge blow up another to atoms, the classical man, a Spaniard plunge a dagger to his heart or poison him, the Anglo-Saxon would punish by rule of w and order. The Anclo-Saxon never assau If there is no law to meet his foe he lets him off. If the King commits an offense the Anglo-Saxon summons a regular Court, the Court is opened, and Charles I. is brought to trial, and he has him regularly beheaded in front of his own chapel.

it was the Anglo Saxon who first taught a king that he could not violate the law; that he had a joint in his neck, and that they knew where to find it. It was the Anglo Saxon who first brought about trial by Jury, and established the habons corpus to protect men it their natural laws. This was democratic, and this love of law and order was very remarkable, as it had been exemplified in the American Revolution which had all been been brought about and effected in regular order. The meeting of the revolutionist was requiarly notified; perfect order provailed at their proceedings, and that is the reason why they succeeded

Why Revolutions failed in Europe was not because they wanted spirit, but they did not know how to or genize or conduct their movements according to law and order. When the Americans at Boston discharged the cargo of tea into the water, it was a revolutionary act; but it was done with order and regularity. It was no one stealthily at midnight, but at noon-day, they went on board the ship from a little boar, hauled the ship to the wharf and proceeded to throw overheard her car go of tea, with all the calmness and order imaginableno man stealing a single portion of in. There will not be a ship unleaded here or in Boston to-morrow, with more order and regularity than was the ship to which I have alluded in Boston harbor. The Anglo Saxon, wherever he goes establishes the principle of law and order; holds his town meetings, and if a private man does not do what is right, Judge Lynch is called to preside on trial, and soon the offender is punished, and sometimes the punishment is pretty summary. ertheless there is an immense difference between this

Lynch law and the course pursued by the Celt Again there is a stronger tendency to form federations in the Teutonic family than you see in any other Then the Anglo Saxon is invasive, exterminative and Saxon American are the same people. John Bull Bull is old, rich and respectable; Brother Jonathan is young, hearty, inclined to swagger, and hopes some Bull. They are of the same blood, and are comparatively one nation, with a little channel running betwist them, which Fulton has filled up three quarters and Erricson is expected shortly to fill up the other quarter.

John Bull and Brother Jonathan querrel a little some-John Bull may grumble, and Brother Jonathan shahe his fist in return, but the trouble is soon withed. ohn Bull is very proud of having so time a son, and we are very proud of being the son of such a father ; and seen this Angle-Saxon race-that is the Angle-Saxon whole world. Three hundred years are the Anglo Saxon Britons did not own the whole of Great Britain, and see what they have now!

The speaker then proceeded to show the progress of British Empire, in various parts of the world; and that she still coxets more—that England is not satisfied and never will be, as long as there is a chance of acquiring more serritory. Such is one of the traits of the Teutonic numly or Anglo-Saxon race; and that the United States, as a true son of John Bull is in accordance with her magnificent destiny, has swallowed up Texas the Southern line of Texas should be moved further down. We are likewise hungry after Cuba. Every farmer covets all the land adjoining his own. just of land is exhibited there on a small scale, and with Anglo Saxon American and Anglo-Saxon Briton nations, you see it on a large scale. The tendency of the Anglo-Saxon race to exterminate all the savages, or those of other races wherever they go, is no less manifested; and the English is now by degrees exterminating the Irish from Ireland. They first reduced them to living an potatoes; then the petatoes began to rot so that within a few years they have been reduced full

The speaker then showed that the Angle Savons were exclusive; that when they first came to this country, they immediately enacted laws against mix of Mussichusetts, in order to prevent it, put to death any man that married a red woman, while the French and Spaniards mixed and intermarried with the In dians. That British aristocracy is the proudest aristocracy in Europe; that while German aristocracy masses, the British aristocracy would build libraries. &c. only for themselves; and the same spirit was exhibiting itself here, that a Captain of ome little coasting vessel, after acquiring wealth, soon forgot his poor relations, and did not wish to be seen in the same church as was attended by blacksmiths carpenters, shoemakers and others of like occupations. This, said he, is a neculiarity of this national exclusiveness. But neither England, nor America cared about aghting for glory. They only fight when they can make There was not much danger of the two going to war for the very reason that they well knew they would both be losers by the operation. Brother Jonathan sometime since wanted to go up to 540 40 and John Bull said in reply, we want to come down to 490, and after a shake or two of the hand Brother Jonathan said to John Bull, "Well, you may come down. But when there happened to be a weaker power in the question, the result was very different. Then a quarrel was picked on purpose, and the weaker one was obliged either to give up peaceably or by force; and wherever conquered a barbarous country, the price of property had been greatly enhanced, but when they had conquered a civilized country, the reverse had been the case. In America the price of land had risen, but in Hindostan it had been greatly depreciated.

The Anglo Saxon race numbers from about facty to

fifty millions of people at the present time, and they

have more commerce than the rest of the world -- they posess the one-eighth part of the globe, and the American and british Governments control the one sixth part of its inhabitants. See the difference in the countries which they colonize. Look at North Ameries covered with Anglo Saxon inhabitants and their descendants, and then look at South America, which is inhabited by the descendants of the Spaniards. Look at the cultivation, the produce, and the riches of the one, and then at the poverty, squalidness, and misery of the other. If we compare the state of Para on the Amazon with New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississipp we will be able to see this the more plainly, and to trace the great prosperity of the latter to the deminating characteristics of this dreadful Anglo-Saxon race, which, by its desire for federation, has be come the most powerful of any on the face of the earth. He did not mean military power, but the power which was produced by Commerce, for no other race had the same aptitude of organizing men into groops, and they could not, consequently, with the like facility transact such an immense amount of business.

They were truly a trading—a Commercial people, and the dollar was the symbol of the Angle-Saxon as truly as the sword was the symbol of the ancient Roman. Neither is the descendant of the Anglo-Saxon race very fond of universality-whatever is practicable and useful is more consonant with his ideas and disposition. He knows there is a God-he acknowledges him as the Supreme Ruler, and delights more in his individual independence and freedom than submission to any particular forms of worship which may have been established for him. Though religious, has no higher law veneration. We will see this feeling exemplified in the conduct of the first Puritin settlers of Connecticut, who resolved in public assembly that "the law of God should be the law of the State until they would have time to form a better law." The Anglo-Saxon althors a universal iden-he loves to deal with tangible things, and with things useful more than anything else. In this he diders from the Germanic branch. The English cultivates and deals in things which will produce profit, while the German will ponder over the general idea; and thus, while the latter is generalising on principles and theories, the former turns men into practical things. Mr. Farraday had to explain to the people of England that the science of Chemistry was profitable, and if properly encouraged would be the means of producing alth before he could get them to listen to him. pursuing that profession from a sordid motive of base lucre. The English have the idea of the loaves and fishes predominant, and none can become great among them who will not bring them these; while it is different with the Germans, and before Liebiz could gain the confidence or respect of his countrymen he was forced to disclaim the intention of pursuing his labors from any desire of profit, but merely from the pleasurable ideas to which they gave rise; so the very conduct which makes a man respected in England would disgrace him in Germany The Anglo-Saxon great man is a doer, while the great great German only thinks-is always thinking, and thinks bout thinking. This indeed will be found to be the great difference between the two people, and which does not always turn out to the advantage of the Anglo-Saxon man. Their institutions are full of contradictions and contain none, or at least few, general principles. Their laws consist of a whole host of decisions, and are consequently cumbersome and difficult. Unlike the Roman or French laws, which founded on original and general principles, and are consequently simple and easily understood. When we come to the English law we find it to consist of the decision of Lord somebody, which goes against the decision of Lord anotherbody, and both are qualified by another decision of Lord this or that; and after this there is a decision of Baron anybody, explaining this qualified decision, and then the decision of Baron semebody else, which knocks all those zone before, and tearned decisions, to pieces. [Laughter] Some will say that the Constitution of the United States is a proof that this is not a character of the English mode of legislation; but that Constitution is not of Anglo Saxon growth, or the production of Anglo Saxon minds for the principles and ideas and ground-work of that Constitution was received from the great writers of the cor tinent of Europe. An exemplifying proof of the individunlify of the Anglo Saxon race will be found in the present condition of Britain, for though England is the richest country in the world, that is, if the wealth which it con tains was divided among the number of its inhabitants, ye every sixteenth man is a pauper. He becomes desti tute, is sent to the poor house, lives at the expense of the public, and when he dies, at the public expense he is interred. The British nobility are the best fed, best housed, best clothed, and best carriaged people in the world; while the people engaged in agricultural pursuits and labors and employed in factories are the most miserably fed, the most barbarously treated, cruelly worked and badly housed and clad of any other people in the whole compare of the civilized world. The anstocracy people in the world, as well as the most refined; and they ought to be so, for they have the two greatest seats of learning, and the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge are the most richly endowed of any others that we know; but their peasantry are the most besotted and ignorest of any in Europe. In England there no universal tiles-the great idea cherished there is in dividuality, and this is the substratum of everything, the foundation of every superstructure and fismes ou at the roof. This has caused an immense amount or property to be concentrated in particular families ndividuals. The Russel family alone possess four

does not own as much land as he could stand on, nor can the sixth woman, if sick, claim a bed of her own to lie down on, and is so destitute as not to have a clain to preserve her own chastity. Our evangellring Soci eties-our foreign Mission and Colonization Societie in connection with those of England, have printed and distributed thousands and millions of Bibles and sem forward innumerable Missionaries to convert and civil ire the heathen and the idolstor, while the peasantry of England are left in a most beastly state of igno rance, and we take more pains in the education of horse or a dog than we bestow on that of a fel low human being. In some parts of this country it would be a capital offense to teach Frederick so much as to read-a deadly offence against earthly power to instruct him in the ways of knowing his Creater or to show him the road that leads to Heaven English treedom must be confined to the privileged -from its enjoyment all others are excluded and we have seen an United States Senator excluded from all Committees connected with the important de liberations in our present setting of Congress, because he dared to make tain the fulfilment of the principle of extending equal rights and privileges to all the human race-England has her festering with impurity, fith and crime, while it has its neighboring St. James's, all riches, sanshine and splen-This is a shame, a disgrace, an opprobrium on a proud race of men and a mighty people. America is alike in this respect, for she has a deeper and deadlier St. Giles in the fifteen States south of Mason and Dix on's line where you cannot enter a church but this stioms is visible, and it enters as a component part into the character of every great political man. [Cheera. The Anglo-Sexon race even there has produced on great political man, and Virginia has that honor in he ng the birthplace of the great Washington, whose retreat from Long Island was his greatest military achieve ment, and his greatest victory that over himself. The lecturer expressed his opinion that all North and South America would be yet absorbed by the States, but that it would be acquired in a commercial and not a milita ry fashion; and that in some hundred years hence the only two races which would exist in Europe would be the Anglo-Saxon and the Sciavonian, and of these two the Anglo-Saxon would be the slave, for whom the only

miles sonare in the heart of the City of London, or

which are built four hundred thousand houses and

more. The head man of business of one of the Lords

of this slees. I have become to advertise for three thous

and hands to erect buildings within the city and the

sea, travels to it from his own house without putzing a

tains more proprietors, and Long Island more person

who possess an interest in property than the entire of

The Nobility of England are the wealthirst-while

the peasantry are the poorest in Europe. We, too, fol

low in the same manner. We are the richest people

on this Continent, while every sixth man among us

foot print off of his own property. Rhode Island con

environs of Westminster, who lives ten miles fr

Great Britain

hope and refuge would remain was to full back on their American brethren. He then exhorted all to pursue a proper and rightful principle, and not to remain back like the coward, till the victory was gained, and then shout and halloo as if engaged in the combat; for there would be but little honor in the scoffers and hooters coming up after the martyrs had been sacrificed, and then gathering their bones and ashes to preserve them in the golden urn of history.

## Home thoughts for Married and Single. BY REV. DR. KENNADAY.

Rev. Dr. KENNADAY of the Washington-st ... M. E. Church delivered a lecture on Monday evening up on the above theme at the Brooklyn Institute before a numerous and attentive audience. The occasion being the anniversary of the Society of United American Mechanics of this city the address was delivered for the benefit of the association and the proceeds are to be applied towards the erection of a monument and the beautifying of a plot of ground in Cypress Hills Cometery, purchased by the order. The Rev. gentleman in commencing his subject spoke of the national characteristics of our people of doing everything impetatusly without due consideration, a trait invariably remarked by foreigners, he would advert to former times when business was not transacted by the agency of steam, and when matrimony was not so much a subject of money as it now is, in many instances, with the young. The first occupation of man was the tilling of the soil and the supervision and care of his flocks, although among the first of our race we read of men who dwelt in tents, and of artificers in brass, thus showing the coeral existence of agriculture and the arts. In a savage state, man is a hunter, depending solely upon wild beasts for his food and clothing, roaming from place to place and frequently engaging in war, which is most incompatible to combinal comforts, and the state of society was consequently at a low obb. The next is the shepherd, who has the concennitants of domestic felicity around him, and after him the tiller of the soil, who, while he super-Cemetery, purchased by the order. The Rev. gentlequently at a low ebb. The next is the shepherd, who has the concomitants of domestic felicity around him, and after him the tiller of the soil, who, while he superintends the education of his children, nurses the fruits and fowers on his domain, and stands amid his own Eden. So dependent is commissal biss muon agricultural pursuits, that the word husbandry is derived from the word agricultura. He had, however, to deal with husbandry, and not with agriculture, and the locurer proceeded to discuss the mode in which haspiness in the marriage state would be promoted, and help days the first step toward this consummation, that no deception should be used during the period of courtshap, but that each should appear to the other in their true character. Not a little unhappiness resulted from the knowledge, after being united, that deception had been indulged in, prosenting every agreeable aspect, while the defects had been kept in the background. Happiness in married life depended upon mutoal affection, and where this was the case, true domestic felicity would always be found. He referred to an old author, who in his comments upon the formation of woman truly said that the name signified a bone, not taken from the head so as to rule over man, nor from his foot to be trampled upon, but from his rib, to be equal, and to be under his protection. Another author, Cleaveland, who might have been an old batchelor writes, that

The poetry, the Rev. gentleman thought was as crocked as the subject, in the poet's imagination; but another writer said more truly in regard to this same

inother writer said more truly in regard to this same uniter.

"Yes emple and a simple fee And all the fees metod, Are nothing when compared to thee. Then best of fees—fe moves.

The speaker referred to one great cause of unhappiness in the marriage state, to be the withholding from each other of those little acts of politoness which had previously been given, and which should not be entirely dispensed with. It was the power of the microscope to bring up objects in their smallest form and make there clear to the view —affection had a like power in bringing up beauties which would otherwise have remained hidden. He alluded to the feaths in both sexes; advised parents as to the proper training of their children, and concluded with a beautiful description of a happy language of the results of the results of the results of the results of the feather was interspersed with numerous amusing anecdets, which kept the audience in good humor the

or Heaven. ecture was interspersed with numerous amusing les, which kept the audience in good humor the whole evening.

## . SPAIN.

In the south-west of Europe, between the Pyrenees, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, lie the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal-the latter insignificant in area and being histori-cally as well as geographically an offset from the former. Spain, renowned from antiquity for its gold and other minerals and as the natural arena of desperate contentions between dominant European and African races, is divided by lofty mountain-chains into several provinces or kingdoms, having little intercourse and but a sluggish sympathy with each other. Hence arose the jealousies and rivalries which rendered the ancient Iberians, though hardly less numerous and relatively more powerful than their modern descendants, an inevitable though not easy prey to Carthaginian, Roman, Cothic and ultimately to Saracea rapacity and ambition. This natural weakness was overcome during the thirteenth and fourteenth cer turies by the intense aversion of the various Christian populations to the Saracen yoke, and the absolute necessity of a concentration of authority and effort to break it. United by a common hatred and a common danger, the more primitive Spaniards not only conquered the Saraceas, but expelled them, compelling all who would not submit to baptism and profess faith in Christianity to quit the country for

Thus one formidable evil was vanquished, but two others were planted in its stead-Bigotry and Despotism. The Spaniards, from the intensity of their hatred of the Moorish infidels, became intolerant of any aberration from the Catholic Faith, and the Inquisition arose and Sourished quite as much a National as a Papal institution. So the union of all Spaniards under one leader, to make head against Saracen hostility, implanted the sentiment of Loyalty deep in every patriotic heart, and Spain remains to this day the most thoroughly Menarchical, though among the least Aristocratic, of all civilized nations. On this foundation of undoubting Faith, unshrinking Loyalty and ardent devotion to National integrity and unity, it was very easy to raise a superstructure of unlimited Despotism.

The discovery of America soon followed the consolidation of the Monarchy, and Spain, by right of discovery, exploration and conquest, speedily became possessed of the richest and most inviting half of the New World. This rapidly enriched, for a season, aggrandized, and ultimately ruined her. The naturally noble, simple and generous Spanish character was deeply corrupted by the deluge of unearned gold that overflowed her from her trans-Atlantic possessions. Home Industry. in all its departments, languished, because all her aspiring and energetic youth were lured away from her soil by dreams of dominion and plunder to be won by bold hearts and ready hands beyond the Western main. Mines which had been worked for twenty centuries were abandoned and closed: the money prices of all products were exorbitantly enhanced; wars multiplied on every hand; manufactures languished and decayed, for the highest duties only served, among a people thus corrupted by luxury, dominion, and love of adventure, to stimulate the audacity of the smuggler rather than the ingenuity of the inventor or the industry of the workman

Thus Spain gradually declined, until, at the commencement of the present century, with her immense American possessions undhninished in extent and unimpaired in productive-